

into his wagon, carried him home, clothed him well, and told him that he would take care of him as long as he lived, and never ask him to do a stroke of work.

The old master had become dissipated, lost his property, and was on his way to see his friends in Kentucky. He spent some time with Simon, who furnished him with money to pursue his journey, and at parting, said, "Now, master, if your friends in Kentucky will not own you, come live with me in welcome." After a few months, he returned in as pitiable a condition as before. Simon again supplied his wants, and helped him on to Virginia.

From the New York Evangelist.

FACILITIES OF SLAVE TRADING.—The following advertisement in the Augusta Chronicle shows the facilities which are enjoyed for carrying on the internal slave trade, from Virginia through the Carolinas to Georgia. No wonder Virginia is opposed to the African slave trade that she may retain her monopoly of the American. No wonder she is a friend to Colonization, since it keeps public opinion still in regard to this piratical system.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, residing in Hamburg, S. C., at the second house from the bridge, has on hand a likely parcel of Virginia negroes, and receives new supplies every 15 days. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also wish to purchase 50 likely young fellows, for which I will pay one thousand and fifty dollars a head or more, if the property is worth it.

Aug. 24. JOSEPH WOOD.

TRIAL OF REV. GEO. STORRS.—Our readers have not yet forgotten the infamous outrage on law and justice and common sense committed against Mr. Storrs at Pittsfield, last March. It will be remembered that he was charged, on the OATH of SHERBURN GREEN, with being "a common railer and braver," and, on the miserable and ridiculous testimony of two men, who, out of seventeen witnesses summoned, were chosen as the most supple tools, and after a speech, worthy only of Jack Cade, from MOSES NORRIS, JR. ESQ., a member of the Bar, was convicted by REUBEN T. LEAVITT, of Pittsfield, assisted by ROBERT KNOX, of Epsom, and HENRY ROBY, of Chichester, public magistrates of New Hampshire, and sentenced to be committed to the house of correction, and put to hard labor for the term of three months.

The case came up last Monday afternoon, by appeal, before the Court of Common Pleas now sitting in this town. His Honor, Judge Richardson, called for the prosecuting party, but no one responded. He called again. He inquired of the Attorney General—He knew nothing of the matter. A member of the Bar referred the Judge to Moses Norris—who was present—he shook his head, while every eye in the room was bent on him with piercing glances. Another member remarked that "he had repented." No one appearing to conduct the prosecution, the Judge ordered it to be discharged.—*Her- all of Freedom.*

"STRAINING OUT A GNAT, & SWALLOWING A CAMEL."—The Western Christian Advocate of the 9th inst., contains more than a column of matter, written, as the editor informs us, "on the spur of the moment," against the use of "organs and instrumental music in Methodist churches," and all this, because the editor of that paper had heard, that in the state of Maine, a Methodist church had been presented with an organ!—and he says, "We know not when we were as much grieved as when we read this," and then follows six reasons against this "bold, unadvised, UNCONSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION."

Two or three questions for brother Elliot:—Why do you "interfere" and "meddle" with the "domestic affairs" of a church a thousand miles off, in the state of Maine? Have you "no grief" to spare for that "great evil," (much nearer Cincinnati, in some of its effects,) which deprives millions of our species of the holy Scriptures, and which is daily holding thousands of females in our land in a state of heathenish concubinage?—*Zion's Watchman.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND SENATORIAL ELECTION. We learn from Niles' Register that "the attitude in which Maryland stands is unprecedented in the history of this nation." It appears that the Senate of that State is elected once in five years, by electors chosen by the people. The late balloting for electors resulted in the choice of 19 for the administration and 21 against it.—These electors were required by the State Constitution to meet at the capital of the State on the 3d Monday of September last past, and to proceed to the election, by ballot, of fifteen Senators for the next term of five years. The minority refuse to enter college, alleging that they (the 19) from an "inequality of the representative system of the State represent a population of 203,922 white inhabitants," while the 21 represent only "a population of 85,179 white inhabitants." The Register states that the majority have assembled and "resolved to continue in session, adjourning from day to day, until a remedy can be found for the present deplorable condition of things." The question is exciting much interest.

One of the Devil's Churches Burnt.—On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., the Bowers Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire. This is the second time a similar church has been burnt upon the same spot.—*Zion's Watchman.*

CORN.—The warm weather of last week was very favorable for corn, and as it heretofore has thus far been but slightly injured by frosts, our farmers entertain cheering hopes that something of a crop will yet be realized.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

THE CROPS.—Report speaks favorably of the wheat crop in England and Ireland, and in the southern counties a very considerable portion has already been secured in excellent condition.

THE TEXAN ENTERPRISE.—The chivalrous Kentuckians, who went to fight for "liberal principles," are returning chagrined. We always believed that they cared more for the money and land, than for the liberty of the Texans. We give extracts below from an address to the public which appeared in the Kentucky Intelligencer, of the 13th of September, from disappointed officers and soldiers who have returned. From the whole article, which is too lengthy for us at this time, it appears that the bounty lands promised volunteers were not holden unless the volunteers arrived by the first of July; and these who have returned charge it against the Texans, that they took measures to hold at bay until after the time, those who would otherwise have arrived. The extracts which follow, taken from the report of these liberty-loving volunteers are worthy of some consideration from those who have indulged sympathy with these human flesh-mongers and land jobbers:

We will not dwell upon the false assurances made to us by men professing to be the accredited agents of Texas in this country. At the time when the cause of Texas was dark and gloomy; when Santa Anna seemed destined to carry desolation over the whole country, those men were prodigal of promises, and professing to be authorized to speak in the name of the Texas government, made assurances of ultimate remuneration which they knew at the time were false, and which time proved to be so. But of this hereafter.

We now state what our personal observation and undoubted information enabled us fully to perceive.

1st. That the present population of Texas seemed wholly incapable of a just idea of civil and political liberty, and that so far as the extension of liberal principles is concerned, it is of little moment whether Mexico or Texas succeeds in the struggle.

2d. That the mass of the people, from the highest functionary of their pretended government, to the humblest citizen (with but few exceptions) are animated alone by a desire of plunder, and appear totally indifferent whom they plunder, friends or foes.

3d. That even now, there is really no organized government in the country; no laws administered; no judiciary; a perpetual struggle going on between the civil and military departments; and neither having the confidence of the people or being worthy of it.

We could see nothing to induce us to embark our fortunes and destinies with them. With these views and facts, we could but sicken and wonder at the vile deceptions which had been practised upon us; yet we were told that this people had risen up in their might, to vindicate the cause of civil and religious liberty. It is a mockery of the very name of liberty. They are stimulated by that motive, which such men can only appreciate, the hope of plunder. They are careless of the form of government under which they live, if that government will tolerate licentiousness and disorder. Such is a brief, but we sincerely believe, a faithful picture of a country to which we were invited with so much assiduity, and such the manner in which we were received and treated.

We might multiply facts, in support of each proposition here laid down, to show the miserable condition of things in Texas, and the utter impossibility that a man of honor could embark in such a cause with such men. Should it be rendered necessary, we may yet do so; but for the present we will pause with this remark, that if there be any, in Kentucky, whose hearts are animated with the desire of an honorable fame, or to secure a competent settlement for themselves or families, they must look to some other theatre than the plains of Texas. We would say to them, listen not to the deceitful and hypocritical allurements of LAND SPECULATORS, who wish you to fight for their benefit, and who are as liberal of their promises as they are faithless in performance.

ROUT OF THE GAMBLERS.—A Boston paper says:—A gang of blacklegs, numbering upwards of two hundred, were routed from the woods, about a quarter of a mile from the Cambridge Colleges, on Thursday evening. It appears that they commenced operations on Wednesday, Commencement day, by erecting tables and preparing their gaming tables, and since that time it has been the resort of gamblers, and the most dissolute and abandoned. It was the intention of the vile horde to remain there until after the anniversary of the 8th September—and for this purpose had plentifully supplied themselves with bed and bedding, and ardent spirits of all kinds. The ringleaders are arrested and are in prison.

Report said a week or two since that ten thousand Mexicans were on their march to Texas, but like most reports of the kind, it proved to be incorrect, though it is yet believed that about two thousand are embodied at Matamoros. The Texan army is daily increasing in strength and confidence, and will doubtless be able successfully to oppose any force that can be brought against them.

Michigan is said to have elected a majority of delegates opposed to the acceptance of the act of Congress admitting her into the Union.—*Boston Press.*

From the Friend of Man.

DEATH OF COL. BURR.—The celebrated Aaron Burr, died lately at Staten Island, aged 81. He was grandson of the justly celebrated President Edwards, and son of President Burr, both of New Jersey College. With the talents of his ancestors, he inherited not their virtues. He was at one time Vice President of the United States, and afterwards candidate for Governor of New York. Alexander Hamilton at that time, opposed his elevation, and denounced him as a dangerous and ambitious man. Burr challenged him to a duel. Hamilton accepted it, and fell. This was in 1804. Soon after, he was found plodding a way on of the Southern States with Mexico, at this time a province of Spain. He threatened to "divide the Union, and turn Congress neck and heels into the Potomac." He found many influential adherents in the southwestern slave States, who wanted Mexico then as much as they do now. The conspiracy was a deep and dangerous one. Burr, and his adherents, composed the first of the "Texian patriots," and narrowly escaped the halter under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in 1807. Burr was arraigned and tried for high treason. One of the principal witnesses against him was Gen. Wm. Eaton, of Massachusetts, to whom, on his return from Tripoli, (disaffected with the existing administration,) Burr had made application for aid, and disclosed his whole plan. Eaton magnanimously and honestly communicated to the Executive the fact, and was thus instrumental in procuring his arrest. The evidence produced against him convinced the nation, and all Europe of his guilt.—And yet, through some of the mysterious influences that were employed, "the settled policy of the South" prevailed, and Burr was cleared! The condemnation of Burr would have been the condemnation of scores of her patriotic sons, whose invaluable services would have been lost to the country! Alas! the blank that would have been created in the nation's archives if "gentlemen of property and standing" could have been punished for their crimes! Burr crossed the Atlantic—and at almost every camp and cabinet in Europe—though one of the most accomplished officers and courtiers of the age—he sought admission in vain. At different capitals on the continent he spent several years. [At Amsterdam, we chanced, a few years afterwards to cross his track—lodged at some hotel where he had lived, and heard innumerable anecdotes of his dissolute course of living.] On his return to America, he settled in New York, lived in obscurity, practiced as a counselor at law, but never appeared at the bar.—For several years his health has been infirm, and he has now sunk into an unhonored grave. "Lucifer, Son of the Morning! how art thou fallen!" Youth, of brilliancy of talent, and high prospects! Take warning!

"If parts allure thee—think how Bacon shin'd, The wisest—brightest—meaneast of mankind!" Sigh'st thou for power? See how her votaries shine An Abolom! a Burr! a Catiline!

From the National Intelligencer.

FROM NACOGDOCHES.—The public has learned scarcely any thing from General Gaines' head quarters since his letter of the 10th of July, announcing his intention to march a part of his army to Nacogdoches; and from that post itself we have not, until now, heard a word. This long silence had indeed, begun to create doubts in the minds of some people whether Gen. Gaines had, in fact, compromised the neutral obligations of his country, by a military movement into the Mexican territory, but the annexed extract from a letter received yesterday by one of our citizens, from an officer at Nacogdoches, settles the question, and shows that a detachment of our army is in actual occupation of the Mexican town.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, Aug. 4, 1836.

"Since I last addressed you from Fort Towson, I have performed another march of near two hundred miles, and now, on a small hill, which terminates, or rather on which Nacogdoches partly stands, our encampment is spread. We were two weeks accomplishing the march, which was truly fatiguing. Part of the country over which we passed had never been traveled before, except by men on horseback; and as we were encumbered with ox teams a road had necessarily to be cut as we advanced, which caused great delay even when no river was to be crossed, and the trouble incident to building bridges and rafts did not occur to detain us. We reached this place about a week ago, and the firing of a small piece of artillery on our approach told of a favorable reception. The inhabitants are extremely polite and obliging, but many of them have left the town in consequence of the hostile attitude of the neighboring Indians, who are said to be so numerous that some do not consider the town safe now, notwithstanding the presence of the U. S. troops.

Yesterday evening the roaring of artillery and the sound of martial music announced the arrival of Gen. Houston and staff. He seems to have suffered in health and the wound he received at the battle of San Jacinto confines him still to his crutches.

Report said a week or two since that ten thousand Mexicans were on their march to Texas, but like most reports of the kind, it proved to be incorrect, though it is yet believed that about two thousand are embodied at Matamoros. The Texan army is daily increasing in strength and confidence, and will doubtless be able successfully to oppose any force that can be brought against them.

Michigan is said to have elected a majority of delegates opposed to the acceptance of the act of Congress admitting her into the Union.—*Boston Press.*

From the Washington Globe.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States owns, at present, of surveyed lands, as follows: In Ohio, 4,100,492 acres; in Indiana, 11,459,156 acres; in Illinois, 17,234,010 do.; in Missouri, 17,443,429 acres; in Alabama, 22,586,058 acres; in Mississippi, 12,924,301 acres; in Louisiana, 9,683,526 acres; in Arkansas, 14,223,175 acres; in Michigan, east of the lake, 9,103,697 acres; in Michigan, west of the lake, 4,924,220 acres; and in Florida, 6,792,909 acres; making a total of (in round numbers) about 132 millions of acres, NOW SURVEYED, of which 122 millions have been offered at public sale, and are now subject to entry, and about 10 millions are new lands, lately surveyed, and ready to be proclaimed for sale. Besides this mass of surveyed lands (it is in fact four or five millions more, for the surveyed lands of this year are not included,) the United States own, in the same States and Territories, about 100 millions of acres, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, but which is not yet surveyed, and about 80 millions of acres to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and all this exclusive of the Desmonines purchase, an acquisition of great value and extent, west of the Mississippi and north of the State of Missouri, and which of itself will form a great State, and complete the line of States on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony. Here, then, is an aggregate of about 340 millions of acres of public lands within the limits of the States and Territories, of which 132 millions are now ready for sale, and 100 millions more can be ready as soon as it can be surveyed.

From the Friend of Man.

THE DIVISION OF MEXICO A GOOD DESIGN!—So thought Aaron Burr! The N. O. Bee is correct in saying the design is not a new one! Read the following.

From the New Orleans Bee

MEXICO.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern states of the republic of Mexico with the republic of Texas under one independent government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection thro' the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states which appear to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are, Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California, and New Mexico. The principal object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design, and now the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between these states. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

So deadly an instrument as a pitchfork ought never to be thrown until it is first known where it is to alight, and that human life is not endangered. We find the following in the Friend of Man:—

SHOCKING.—The child of Samuel Baker, of Oppenheim, Montgomery county, aged about 12 years, was killed on the 24th ult., by a pitchfork thrown from the hay loft, by its unfortunate father, who was ignorant of the child's presence. A tine of the fork penetrated the skull into the brain of the child.

CROPS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The New-Hampshire Gazette, published at Portsmouth, says that the crops of this year will be fully equal to those of the last, that all the early planted grain has done remarkably well, that all the early corn looks better than it did last year, that the frost has done no essential injury to any except that which was late planted and that potatoes look very promising, and it is probable that the price will not much exceed that of last year. We are happy to see this favorable statement, coming from a region north of us. We are sorry however to say, that it is much too flattering to apply to the condition of the harvest in this vicinity. Of corn in particular, very little if any, has ripened, and of that which is unripe more than nine tenths was entirely killed by the late frost. On the high grounds towards the west the effects of the frost were less destructive.—*[Boston Patriot.]*

THE CROPS.—The fine warm weather the last ten days, has made an essential improvement in the crops of corn and potatoes. Although the frost was severe in some places and destroyed the late planted corn, it has not done a tithe of the mischief which was anticipated, and a pretty fair crop of corn will be realized. At the time of the frost a gentleman told us that his crop was all destroyed;—a week afterwards he said it was not quite so bad as he expected, and that he should get half a crop; two days ago, he informed us, that, on the whole, he should have a very good crop of corn. So it is in most parts of the State, and the farther we go from the sea shore the better the prospect. We should never distrust Providence.

[Concord N. H. Patriot.]

THE DOG WAR.—6500 dogs have been killed and paid for since the ordinance of the subject went into operation. N. Y. Spec.

SUMMARY.

It is said that the proprietors of steam-boats on Lake Champlain have resolved on establishing a semi-daily line next year.

A committee has been appointed by a meeting of merchants in New York, to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument in Hanover Square, to commemorate the great fire of last December.

The amount of tolls collected on the New York canals from the opening of navigation to the 15th of September, was \$1,030,410 28.

Railroads, in great numbers, are contemplated, to connect the cities and villages along the banks of the Hudson River with the adjacent country. From Newburgh, Catskill, and Hudson, they are now being constructed. One is being projected from Poughkeepsie, to extend to the line of Massachusetts or Connecticut. The capital is a million of dollars. The books for receiving subscriptions to the stock are opened about this time.

The late Governor of Jamaica with his family, as it is stated, is about to make a tour through the United States prior to his return to England.

The Charleston Observer says that Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, will resign, before the next session, his lucrative situation, with a view to accepting the general agency of the Western Board of Foreign Missions.

Over 3,000,000 of bushels of fine salt have been manufactured at Syracuse during the past year—besides the coarse.

Five slaves (all boys) escaped from Norfolk, on the night of the 20th of September.

Since the warm weather of September, reports from various directions speak of the corn crop as comparatively promising.

The New York Express says that Coal Mines have been discovered in Mansfield, Mass., and in Cumberland R. I.

The New York State Anti-Slavery Society holds its first anniversary at Utica, to commence on Wednesday, 19th inst.

Newspapers in England, going by general post to any part of the United Kingdom, are hereafter to be delivered free of charge. Postmasters are forbidden to open them for the purpose of reading them—they are also forbidden to lend them.

A State Anti-Slavery Society is about to be formed in Michigan.

The ship Benjamin Morgan has just brought 15,000 bushels of wheat to Philadelphia from Liverpool.

The Legislature of Lower Canada has been convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Province. The session commenced on Thursday, the 22d of September.

CIRCUS.—The city authorities in Buffalo refused to grant a license to a company of Circus riders to exhibit in that city. A good example for others.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

John Carpenter	\$1.50	Daniel Bennett	2.00
Francis Phelps	1.50	P. W. Kibbey	3.18
J. Rogers	1.50	Daniel Rowley	1.00
Cynth. Pike	1.50	A. Miner	1.75
Geo. Robinson	1.00	Asahel Buckland	1.00
E. Thubler	1.00	Mrs. Smith	1.50
Arad Nichols	1.50	T. Tlayer	1.75
A. B. Eggleston	1.50	Joseph Kelly	1.00
John Nichols	1.50	Berj Green	1.00
P. Whipple	1.50	G. & R. Palmer	1.00
Sam'l. Allen	3.00		

NOTICES.

PHILOLEXIAN.

Meeting at half past 6 this evening.—Question: Is a public education preferable to a private one?

LYMAN SMITH, Sec.

Vt. Lit. & Sci. Inst., Oct. 5, 1836.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.—Time and Place of Meeting. The Danville and Shaftsbury Associations held their anniversaries in June. The others are to be held as follows:

Union river, at Johnson, 1st Wed. in Sept.
Fairfield, " Georgia, 3d " "
Barre, " Bethel, " "
Addison, " Bristol, 3d " "
Windham, " Wardsboro' 3d " "
Woodstock, " N. Springfield, 4th " "
Vermont, " Poughkeepsie, 1st Wed. in Oct.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VERMONT.—The next annual session of this body will be held at the Baptist meeting-house in Windsor, commencing on the 3d Wednesday in October at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Board of the Convention will meet at 6 o'clock the preceding evening at the house of Br. J. P. Skinner. Missionaries of the Board, and churches to which appropriations have been voted, and which wish to receive them, are by standing rules of the Board, required to make their Reports to the Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks previous to the meeting of the Board. This is made necessary for their receiving an order on the Treasury. It is hoped all will comply with this regulation.

WILLARD KIMBALL, Cor. Sec.
Brandon, Sept. 21st, 1836.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PAY FOR SOLDIER'S OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Editor designs, Providence permitting, to attend the State Convention at Windsor, where he will be in readiness to receive pay for the Telegraph, arrears as well as for the present volume.

WE offer the present volume to a few individuals who have not taken the past. As many of such as choose not to take this, are requested to write their names and post office direction on the present number and returned it, without delay.

VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held at Montpelier, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. in the Free Church and continuing, by adjournment, through the evening of that day.

Addresses may be expected from one or more of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and others, of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend.

By vote of the Executive Committee.
C. L. KNAPP, Rec. Secretary.
Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1836.

The Secretaries of the several town anti-slavery societies in this State are specially requested to forward to the subscriber by their Representatives the names of the officers and the number of members in their Societies, respectively.
C. L. KNAPP.

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.—E. P. Walton and Son propose to publish, during the ensuing session of the Legislature a DAILY PAPER, embracing in full the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature; half sheet, small imperial, four pages, or double the size of the last year's daily; price \$1. The Watchman and State Gazette will be furnished through the session at 25 cents; per year, including the daily, \$2.50.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Brandon, Vt. Oct. 1st, 1836.

Amos, Elijah	Hoyt, Wm A
Arnold, Caleb Jr	Howard, Timothy
Arnold, Wm	Hack, Jason
Brigg, Mrs Betsey	Jackson, Nathan Jr
Burrows, Caleb	Johnson, Alonzo
Beal, John	Kent, Wm
Cutler, Elijah	Kinsman, Lydia
Dewey, Mrs Sally	Kitcham Rebecca M
Douglass, " Sarah	Leavitt, John K
Ellis, Moses 2	Newton, Rufus
Ellis, Moses Jr	Potter, Dan
Ford, Adonijah	Sawyer, Horace
Flagg, Charles	Thomas, Chester
Fox, Wm B	Thomas, Eber or
Flint, Nathan	Joel
Gates, Luther F	Terry, Daniel
Grotan, Roger	Ward, Wm
Gray, Warren	White, Saira C.
Grant, Nathaniel	

GOSHEN.

Boynon, Amos Copley, Harvey
WOLCOTT H KEELER, P. M.

THIS is to certify that I have relinquished to my two sons, Moses Colburn Johnson and Moses Pollard Johnson, their time during their minority. I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

EBENEZER JOHNSON.

Brandon, May 26, 1835. 2:3w.

LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods for sale, or mechanics notify the public of their intention of carrying on business, they generally give people to understand that they shall trade very low, and perhaps go a "peg lower" than their neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I shall go the other way. Considering the rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I feel it my duty to go a "shade higher" than formerly, on many articles of work, and think it fair play to notify my customers accordingly. To shoe a horse round with new, heavy shoes, then wait a year and take one bushel of corn to cancel the charge, don't "talk turkey" to me. 2240 lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount now that it did five or six years ago, and many other articles bear a price nearly or quite in that proportion. Believing it also to be an incorrect principle to shoe all horses at the same price, I shall, from and after the first day of October next, vary the prices as near as may be, according to the cost of shoeing. My cash prices will be for shoeing a horse round with new shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and my charging prices from one dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents. As most kinds of produce may be readily turned to cash, I would say to those who have light work done and make prompt pay in produce, that the above alteration will not materially affect them. I would say also to my "long tailed" customers who pay at all, that it will be for their interest to "tuck up" in season.

When stock and produce comes down, my prices for ready pay shall come down too. Gentlemen may decide whether the above is a correct principle to act upon, and I will abide the decision.
J. HOLCOMB, Blacksmith.
Brandon, Sept. 24, 1836. 1

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted at the Printing Business.

A YOUNG man from 15 to 18 years of age, of good intelligence and morals, and of industrious habits, will find encouragement by applying at the Telegraph office immediately.

FOR SALE.—1000 SHEEP, a pair of HORSE COLTS, &c. by the subscribers.
ALBERT LOCKE.
Brandon, Aug. 9, 1836. 46f.